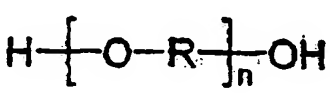
CLAIM AMENDMENTS

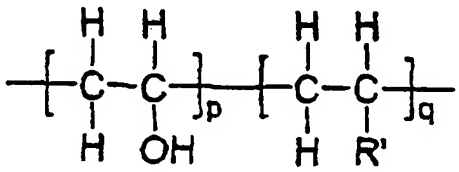
1. (currently amended) An intermediate product comprised of a mixture of organic carbonates and carbamates, characterized in that they are manufactured through reaction at a temperature of above 150° C and up to 270°C of urea, a substituted urea, a salt or ester of carbamic acid or one of their N-substituted derivatives with polymeric multifunctional alcohols, [[like]] selected from the group consisting of ~~polyalkyleneglycols,~~ polyester polyols [[or]] and polyether polyols of ~~general~~ formula I:



I

in which R stands for a ~~straight chain or~~ branched chain alkylene group having [[2]] up to 12 carbon atoms and n is a number between 2 and 20,

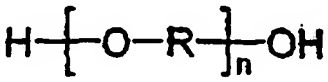
or having complete or partially hydrolyzed polyvinylalcohols of ~~general~~ formula II



II

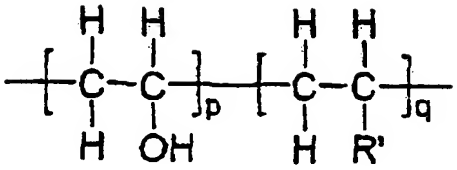
in which R' stands for an alkyl, aryl or acyl group having 1 - 12 carbon atoms, p and q are numbers between 1 and 20,
or with mixtures of these compounds, without or in the presence of a catalyst favoring splitting off of ammonia.

2. (currently amended) A method for the manufacture of <u>an intermediate product comprising a mixture of</u> organic carbonates and carbamates, characterized in that urea, a substituted urea, a salt or ester of carbamic acid or one of their N-substituted derivatives <u>is converted at a temperature of above 150°C and up to 270°C</u> ~~in a first stage~~ with polymeric multifunctional alcohols [[like]] <u>selected from the group consisting of</u> ~~polyalkyleneglycols, or~~ <u>polyester polyols and</u> polyether polyols of ~~general~~ formula I



I

in which R stands for a ~~straight chain or~~ branched chain alkylene group having [[2]] <u>up</u> to 12 carbon atoms and n is a number between 2 and 20,
or having complete or partially hydrolyzed polyvinylalcohols of ~~general~~ formula II



II

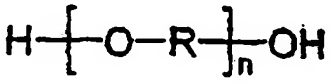
in which R' stands for an alkyl, aryl or acyl group having 1 - 12 carbon atoms, p and q are numbers between 1 and 20, or dissolved in mixtures of these compounds, without or in the presence of an ammonia splitting favorable catalyst and which is converted to a carbonate and carbamate containing mixture,

- and at the same time the thereby liberated ammonia or the amine is removed from the reaction mixture by means of a stripping gas and or steam and/or vacuum.

3. (currently amended) The method according to claim 2, characterized in that the conversion to the intermediate product in accordance with the invention is carried out at temperatures between ~~100 °C~~ about 200° C and 270 °C.

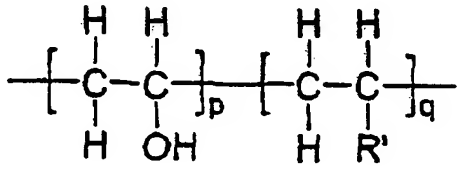
4. (currently amended) The method according to ~~claims 2 and 3~~ claim 2, characterized in that the alkaline reacting salts, oxides, hydroxides, alcoholates with elements of groups Ia, Ib, IIa, IIb, IIIa, IIIb, IVa, IVb, Va, Vb, VIb, VIIb, VIIIb of the Periodic System, basic zeolites, polymeric ion exchangers or tetraalkylammonium salts or triphenylphosphines or tertiary amines are employed as catalysts.

5. (New) An intermediate product comprised of a mixture of organic carbonates and carbamates, characterized in that they are manufactured through reaction at a temperature of about 200° C and up to 270°C of urea, a substituted urea, a salt or ester of carbamic acid or one of their N-substituted derivatives with polymeric multifunctional alcohols, selected from the group consisting of polyester polyols and polyether polyols of formula I:



I

in which R stands for a straight chain or branched chain alkylene group having 2 to 12 carbon atoms and n is a number between 2 and 20, or having complete or partially hydrolyzed polyvinylalcohols of ~~general~~ formula II

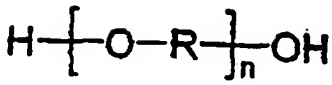


II

in which R' stands for an alkyl, aryl or acyl group having 1 - 12 carbon atoms, p and q are numbers between 1 and 20, or with mixtures of these compounds, without or in the presence of a catalyst favoring splitting off of ammonia.

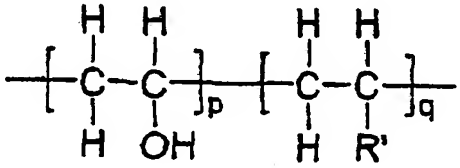
6. (New) A method for the manufacture of an intermediate product comprising a mixture of organic carbonates and carbamates, characterized in that urea, a substituted urea, a salt or ester of carbamic acid or one of their N-substituted derivatives is converted at a temperature of about 200°C and up to 270°C with polymeric multifunctional alcohols selected from the group consisting of polyester polyols and

polyether polyols of formula I



I

in which R stands for a straight chain or branched chain alkylene group having 3 to 12 carbon atoms and n is a number between 2 and 20, or having complete or partially hydrolyzed polyvinylalcohols of formula II



II

in which R' stands for an alkyl, aryl or acyl group having 1 - 12 carbon atoms, p and q are numbers between 1 and 20, or dissolved in mixtures of these compounds, without or in the presence of an ammonia splitting favorable catalyst and which is converted to a carbonate and carbamate containing mixture,

- and at the same time the thereby liberated ammonia or the amine is removed from the reaction mixture by means of a stripping gas and or steam and/or vacuum.

7. (New) The method according to claim 6, characterized in that as the ammonia splitting favorable catalyst, alkaline reacting salts, oxides, hydroxides, alcoholates with elements of groups Ia, Ib, IIa, IIb, IIIa, IIIb, IVa, IVb, Va, Vb, VIb, VIIb, VIIIb of the Periodic System, basic zeolites, polymeric ion exchangers or tetraalkylammonium salts or triphenylphosphines or tertiary amines are employed as catalysts.

8. (New) The method according to claim 6 wherein the reaction temperature is about 200°C.